

The Daily Gazette

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY

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AT

BAILEY'S BOOT & SHOE STORE

I HAVE now in store the largest and best assorted

stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES

ever offered in this market. All of which were purchased

before the recent advance and are offered at the

low prices.

Mens' French Calf and Kid Boots,

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Mens' Water Proof Boots,

Mens' Thick Boots,

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all kinds and qualities,

Ladies' Lasting, Gloe Calf, Kid, Goat and Calf Boots,

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a superior article for wet or cold weather.

LADIES' AND GENTS'

RUBBERS, BUFFALO OVER-SHOES, &c.

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HORN MADE WORK,

ROCHESTER WORK

and

EASTERN WORK,

in endless variety. I am also manufacturing to measure

any superior quality and lower in price than can be

found elsewhere.

J. C. BAILEY,

Main St., six doors south of Milwaukee St.

Formerly in Myer's Block.

1863. DRY GOODS. 1863.

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FOR THE SPRING.

HARMON, CALE & CO.,

(Successors to Harmon, Alton & Gale.)

53 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

We offer to the trade a large and well selected

stock of

COTTON AND WOOL GOODS,

PRINTS,

COTTONADES,

Yankee Notions, Hoop Skirts,

HOSIERY,

AND OTHER GOODS IN OUR LINE.

We are now largely in stock and are prepared to offer

for great inducements to close buyers. We solicit an

examination from all wishing to purchase.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

LOVE AND MORAL COURAGE.

BY AMY RANDOLPH.

"Oh why don't you like him, Agatha?"

"But because!"

What philosopher ever solved the mystery

of this true woman's reason? "Because"

means ten thousand things that

tempted, dimpled lips don't choose to put in

shape—it means that they know why perfectly

well themselves, but won't tell; and not all the

coaxing of curiosity can get it out of them!

And so pretty Agatha Milne played with

the knot of scarlet roses, whose velvet petals

glowed in her belt-ribbon, and lifted up her

soft hazel-brown eyes with a provokingly

absent, unconscious look.

"But, Agatha," pursued Ruth Allen-

wood, stopping for a moment in her occupa-

tion of braiding and arranging Agatha's

beautiful waves of auburn gold hair, "I'm

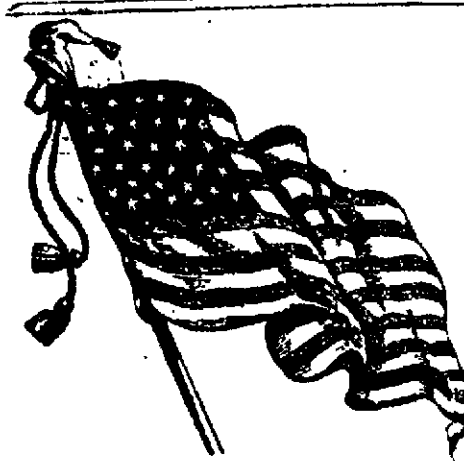
sure a pleasant partner at balls and parties,

and oh my dear Agatha! don't

forget to heed me! I will have to braid all

these strands over again!"

"Nonsense! that's no test at all!" said



Forever float that standard sheet—
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Death of Stonewall Jackson.

It is again asserted upon what appears to be good authority that Stonewall Jackson, or rather Thomas W. Jackson as is his real name, is dead. He was undoubtedly one of the best generals in the rebel service, and his loss to them will be great.

Gen. Grant's Army.

The actual position of General Grant's forces, in the vicinity of Vicksburg, is a matter of doubt, on account of the conflicting news which has been received.

By reports from Union sources, he is said to have occupied Bridgeport and Raymond, Miss., and vanquished Bowen at Clinton, on Wednesday last. The battle commenced early in the morning and continued till midnight, Bowen falling back on Jackson. The women and children were being removed from the latter place to Meridian, while the men were preparing to hold Jackson at all hazards.

On the contrary the secession rumors say that large forces are on the way from Charleston and Mobile, to prevent the capture of Vicksburg, and annihilate Grant's army, they attacking in front while the force at Vicksburg attacks his rear.

Another report says Grant, being apprised of this state of affairs, is falling back toward the river to wait for reinforcements, and where he can have the assistance of gunboats.

Going to their friends.

The spectacle of the thirteen male and eleven female rebels, citizens of St. Louis, leaving their homes for the south, on Wednesday last, compelled to do so by the government, must have been suggestive, as well as new. The government is turning over a new leaf. Rebels and their sympathizers in the north must make up their minds to keep still, or go to their friends in Dixie, or the Dry Tortugas if they choose. The policy will not be confined to St. Louis. Wherever there are traitors it will be enforced. The nation cannot live if it does not cast out from its bosom the reptiles who are stinging it to death.

It is stated that another batch will probably leave St. Louis on Saturday, and this will be kept up until the city and state are sifted of their most dangerous rebel element.

Gen. Hooker at Falmouth.

Notwithstanding all assertions to the contrary, Gen. Hooker and his army still remain at Falmouth in their old camps. Lee's rebel forces are, no doubt, on the opposite bank of the Rappahannock, and the situation in Virginia has not materially changed in the past week.

Vandigham's Sentence.

The President has changed the sentence of the court martial in Vandigham's case. Instead of being sent to Tortugas he is to go south, and remain there during the war. This is a better disposition of him, as confinement at Tortugas would look like imprisonment, and might make a martyr of him, but as it is he is only to sojourn among his "brethren."

Gen. Curtis' Order in Missouri.—The Lebanon (Mo.) Herald, in publishing the recent order of General Curtis, directing the exclusion of all rebel sympathizers from his department, and providing for the prompt punishment of spies, &c., thus admonishes the Missouri rebels:

"The days of leniency, conciliation and forbearance are well past. The wrath of a great nation, and of an indignant people, is ready to break upon the heads of the guilty. Noah's flood was a hundred and twenty years gathering, but it came at last, and swept away a guilty and ungodly world."

There seems to be an exodus of contrabands from Missouri. The St. Louis Democrat (republican) says that the slaves "all over the slave states are making themselves scarce in a manner by no means agreeable to those having investments in them." If the slaves are thus undergoing a voluntary exodus from the slave states, they must go to the free states, where they will soon be as plenty as blackberries. Stand aside, white trash.—Madison Patriot.

Give the slaves their liberty in the slave states, and the free states of the north will not be troubled by them. This is the most effective way to keep a black population out of the northern states which we can think of.

The limit of one hundred millions dollars fixed by law to temporary deposits at five per cent. in the United States assistant treasuries, was reached on Friday, and no more money can be received by sub-treasurers at that account. This will throw still more money into the market, where it is already a drug at five per cent., and the result can but be an increased speculation in stocks. The New York banks received on Monday eight hundred and fifty-eight thousand one hundred dollars in specie from the Government, being six months' interest on the deposits of the sub-treasury.

The London correspondent of the New York Times states that 14,000 Irish emigrants left Liverpool for our shores in a single week of April.

From Richmond Direct.

We have had the pleasure of a call from Captain O. Griffith, of the 22d Wisconsin, who in company with some twenty other officers; arrived here this morning, from Richmond and Libby prison, on the 6th inst. The captain and most of his comrades were captured at Brentwood, near Nashville, by Forrest, on the 25th of March last, and happily, are now exchanged, and en route—by way of home of course—to rejoin their regiments. The whole party numbered 250 officers, among whom were Brigadier Generals Willich and Stoughton, Colonels Uley, Coburn, Baird and Gilbert,—the four last named western men—and 325 privates.

Capt. Griffith assures us that no idea can be formed of the excitement in Richmond, on the memorable Saturday and Sunday night. The whole rebel force that had been in the city, having joined Lee, even the prisoners were guarded by citizens, and the captain does not believe that on Sunday and Monday there was a "single rebel soldier in Richmond," and none manning their immediate defenses.

The earthworks between Petersburg and Richmond, and also between Petersburg and City Point are of great strength, but not a gun mounted, and not a man to serve it if there had been.

The aristocracy down in Richmond, from the sublime heights of their dignity, characterized Stoneman's raid as the most "impudent" thing in life—the idea of his coming within two miles of Richmond itself!

The captain thinks it requires a full purse to live in that blessed place, having paid \$2 a dozen for eggs, poor brown sugar \$1.50 per pound, a small cake of Windsor soap (worth eight cents here!) \$2—costly things to be clean there!—and potatoes \$1 a dozen.

But one federal soldier was left in Libby prison when this party left, and he, poor fellow, was detained in consequence of certain charges made against him by a letter-writer, for his treatment of a rebel spy.

It is Captain McKee, from Mount Sterling, Ky., and his fate will probably be chains or Castle Thunder, or worse, if they have anything worse.

We also received confirmation, where none was needed, of the good heart of the army of the Potomac, and its unshaken confidence in its commander.—Chicago Journal.

Gen. Grant on the Mississippi.

The Memphis Bulletin of Thursday last contains details of Gen. Grant's operations below Vicksburg. As has been previously stated Gen. Grant, with infantry, artillery and the gunboats, made an attack on the rebel fortifications at Grand Gulf; they were said by the rebels to be impregnable, and it was declared by those who knew the situation below, that the whole federal army under Gen. Grant was in imminent danger. Immediately after the battle commenced, and the situation of the batteries was fully ascertained, the gunboats came up, and a more destructive fire was never opened on the rebels before. An eye-witness of the scene, (a gentleman who has passed through six battles), declares that every broadside of the federal gunboats dismounted guns on the rebel breastworks. The slaughter was terrible, the rebels being at times unable to move their guns. The firing became weaker and weaker, till at last our guns were not replied to. Gen. Grant's forces, who were on the transports, were moved over, and occupied the place which the rebels had declared was impossible to take. Before evacuating, the rebels had spiked most of their guns, some of which were of immense calibre. Gen. Grant, at that engagement, captured 1500 prisoners and a considerable amount of ammunition and other stores.

The rebels went down the Mississippi and were hotly pursued; they fled in confusion, the officers being unable to form them in line of battle till they had fled to their intrenchments at near Bayou Pierre, heretofore called Point Pierre, when they halted; but they were soon compelled to move from that place, the firing of the federalists being so destructive that the officer in command gave orders to retreat. During this engagement the gunboats moved down opposite Berinsville, and after a few deadly rounds the rebels changed their base, without any serious loss to our forces.

The latest advices from New Carthage state that the rebels were running and Gen. Grant was in hot pursuit. The federalists then moved forward to Port Gibson, capturing a number of prisoners, arms and ammunition.

A portion of the army of the Mississippi is now up Big Black river. The distance from the mouth of that river to the bridge which spans it, over which the railroad passes connecting Vicksburg with Jackson, is 32 miles, of which only 20 miles is navigable at the present stage of water for gunboats.

TAKEN AT HIS WORD.—Cromwell was thinking of marrying his daughter to a wealthy gentleman of Gloucestershire, when he was led to believe that one of his own chaplains, Mr. Jeremy White, a young man of pleasing manners, was secretly paying his addresses to Lady Frances, who was far from discouraging his attentions. Entering his daughter's room one day, the protector caught White on his knees kissing the lady's hand. What is the meaning of this? he demanded. May I please your highness? replied White, with great presence of mind, pointing to the room. "I have long courted that young gentleman, and cannot prevail; I was therefore praying her ladyship to intercede for me." "Why do you refuse the honor Mr. White would do you?" said Cromwell to the young woman. "He is my friend, and I expect you should treat him as such." "If Mr. White intends me that honor," answered the woman, with a very low courtesy, "I shall not be against him." "Seyest thou so my lass?" said Cromwell; "call Goodwin—this business shall be done here I go out of the room." Goodwin, the chaplain, arrived, and White was married on the spot to the young woman.

THE OZARKS RIOTERS.—One of the Ozark rioters, or sympathizers, who, we presume, was indicted at the last term of the circuit court at that county, gave his spleen on Judge Mann in a communication of over a half a column in length to the News for the reason that he, (Judge Mann), had the presumption to discharge his duty, by calling the attention of the grand jury to the late riot at that place. Since the riot, many of the respectable citizens of Ozark, have sold out and left, while real estate at that place is below par. The action of the grand jury, has shown that there are still some honest men left, and if such men, as the author of said communication, are taken care of, and properly punished, it will go a great ways in removing the stain from the name of that once peaceful and prosperous place.—West Bend Post.

ROMANCE IN REBELLION.—The New York Sunday Times says the celebrated Mrs. Brinley, a "pretty rebel woman," whose imprisonment at Libby prison, of whose release Mr. Secretary of War, Mr. John B. Kennedy created some public demonstration, has terminated her public performances quite romantically. She has married the Dr. Phelps, who was also arrested on suspicion of being a rebel, because of his marked attention to her. What she did with her previous husband, who was in the rebel army, don't distinctly appear.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.

Chicago Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

CAIRO, May 13. Special to Chicago Journal.—The dispatch boat "General Lyon" arrived from Yazoo River this afternoon. She left the fleet on Saturday evening.

A rumor was in circulation at the time she left that Gen. Grant was in Jackson. Everybody down there was sanguine that Vicksburg will shortly be ours.

The rebels under Furgerson are still in the region of Greenville; they are all mounted and number four or five hundred. The Lyon towed the gunboat Dutches up to Greenville. She left the D. G. Taylor with five hundred and ninety rebel prisoners on board above Greenville and met the steamer Chancellor coming down with a negro regiment on board from Helena.

Captain Breeze is now flag officer of the fleet above Vicksburg.

A returned prisoner from Little Rock says that General Price is in command there, and that he has about four thousand men.

WASHINGTON, May 13. A telegram received here to-day from Gen. Grant, dated the 6th inst., when his force was on the Big Black river, which says nothing whatever of having an engagement on the 6th when, according to rebel telegram it was alleged that he was repulsed.

St. Louis, May 13. Special to Chicago Tribune.—The steamer Belle Memphis left here at 5 p. m., carrying about forty male and twenty female rebels southward, to be sent through our lines into Dixie. The families of several accompanied them. The women were in good spirits, but the men were depressed. The single rebels were allowed to carry three hundred dollars each, and the married rebels one thousand each. It is undecided which route into the interior of the confederacy they will take. An immense crowd witnessed their departure. A large number remain here to be shipped next time.

About five hundred arrests have been made of known disloyalists in the interior who will be shipped to the interior immediately.

General Hutton arrived last night and leaves to-morrow morning for Rome.

Marmaduke's re-arrival at Bloomfield, is believed to cover the operations of foraging parties collecting forage on the Chalk Bluff road. He will not remain there long unmolested.

Reports from Springfield mention the daily arrival of Arkansas refugees, who have escaped through the rebel lines to avoid the conscription.

PHILADELPHIA, May 13. Charleston papers are very silent about the injuries done to Fort Sumter in the late assault by the iron-clads; but a letter from a correspondent on board the Ironsides to the Baltimore American says that, as soon as the fleet withdrew, staging or scaffolding was erected on the outside of the fort, and, for more than a month past, the rebels have been at work repairing damages, and are still at work. There are large holes in the wall, very distinctly seen.

To-Day's Report.

[Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.]

MORNING DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK, May 14. The Tribune has direct advices from the army to-day. All reports of more than the Rappahannock are unfounded.

The army occupies its old camps. The troops are in good spirits, though there is some disappointment among the rank and file at the retreat, but no demonstration.

Stoneman's raid has been overrated. The Richmond and Fredericksburg road is so little injured that it was repaired in 24 hours. Our losses exceed 17,000 men, while Lee is said to admit a loss of 18,000. Our army still outnumbered that of the rebels.

NEW YORK, May 14. Advices have been received from Puebla via Havana to April 21st. The French were repulsed on the 13th in an attack on the convents St. Augustine, Carmen and Mercedes. On the 14th a battle occurred at Alcedo between a part of Comonfort's forces and the French. Both parties claim success, but the chief dispatch of Comonfort to dislodge the French from Alcedo was not attained.

Reports reached Vera Cruz April 20th, that the French were driven from Fort San Javier and Hill San Juan, to their former position at Amalimian. The French account disagrees with this, and reports the capture of Carmen on the 19th. A general review of the situation shows little change since the 1st of April. Numerous bands of guerrillas infested the road from Vera Cruz to Orizaba. Expeditions which were sent out to annihilate guerrillas had been unsuccessful. The French in Vera Cruz entertained great fears that a million of dollars, with a large amount of ammunition about to leave for Puebla, would not arrive safely. Comonfort has been reinforced by 7,000 men from the city of Mexico, and Mexican reports express the hope that by overwhelming numbers they will be able to annihilate the French invaders.

A private letter received in Havana states that since the first occupation of Fort Javier the French army have not obtained any advantage. Several attacks have been made on several points, but with no success and sometimes with defeat. On the 19th they opened cannonade upon Carmen Fort, which lasted 40 hours, when a breach was made. Several columns then proceeded to make an assault, but were driven back by the bayonet, leaving the streets filled with their killed and wounded. Their losses have been heavy.

WASHINGTON, May 13. Special to Tribune.—General Stahl's cavalry have secured the country about Warrenton and other directions pretty thoroughly. They report nothing but small squads of guerrillas, who continue to hover about our lines in hopes of doing mischief when occasion may offer.

Telegrams from General Schenck's headquarters in Baltimore, say that Mosley is again in the vicinity of Goose Creek Church, Loudon county, Virginia, with a force of about 300 guerrilla cavalry.

A sister and niece of Jackson, who killed Ellsworth in Alexandria, were, to-day, arrested in Georgetown. They are charged with aiding rebels by forwarding rebel mails, &c. They will probably be sent south immediately.

WASHINGTON, May 13. Herald's special.—The Virginia Union Convention met at Alexandria yesterday. F. H. Pierpont, present governor, was nominated as the Union candidate for governor. Mr. Minor, of Alexandria, was nominated for lieutenant governor.

WASHINGTON, May 13. Times' special.—It is understood that Secretary Chase received by the last steamer official advices from Robert J. Walker, to the effect that he would probably negotiate within the ensuing week a loan of \$100,000,000 on satisfactory terms, interest payable in London.

A letter received to-day by a secessionist here from a rebel major confined in Fort Delaware, says the rebel force in the

recent engagement at Chancellorsville did not exceed 70,000. The writer admits the rebel loss much greater than the federalists.

RECAPITULATION NORTHERN VIRGINIA, May 11th, 1863.

Gen. Lee issued general orders announcing the death of Stonewall Jackson, who expired on the tenth.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK, May 14. The Express understands that McClellan last week sent a request to the President either to accept his resignation or place him in active service. Rumor says the reply stated that active service and McClellan would be required at an early day.

The Tribune states that Sigel has returned from Washington after an ineffectual effort to be assigned to duty, even on a commanding general's staff.

The Herald's special states that an arrangement is making for the immediate release and exchange of prisoners captured during the operations in Virginia and elsewhere.

Stocks dull and irregular. Gold 50 1/2, weak.

NEW YORK, May 14. Flour heavy, 54 1/2 lower. Wheat heavy and fully 2c lower. Oats dull. Corn heavy and lower. Pork and Lard quiet.

WASHINGTON, May 13. Special to the Philadelphia Enquirer.—Vandigham was convicted of charges and sentenced to Tortugas till the close of the war. Burnside approved, but the President changed it by sending him south.

WASHINGTON, May 14. A gentleman from the Rappahannock says there are no indications of a movement to the south side of the river. The censorship over telegraphic messages, instead of being relaxed has, if possible, become more stringent.

Gen. Schurz vindicated—Gen. Howard's testimony.

There has been a particular effort made by the copperhead press to affix a stigma upon Gen. Carl Schurz, of this state, in connection with the panic in the 11th corps near Chancellorsville. The following correspondence will show how entirely unfounded and utterly malignant and false are these insinuations and charges. Gen. Howard, the commander of the corps, whose bravery and efficiency no one has questioned, bears testimony to their falsehood, and to the good conduct of Gen. Schurz.

These attacks upon Gen. S. have their origin in the fact that prior to the war that gentleman was a prominent anti-slavery man, and made some speeches which his opponents found it difficult to answer.

BRANFORD, Conn., May 7. To Mr. Gen. Howard, commanding 11th Corps.

GENERAL.—I find it stated in the New York Times, Washington Chronicle, New York Herald, &c., that it was my division which, in the action of last Saturday, threw itself, flying, upon the rest of the corps, and it is even stated in the New York Herald, that I led the disgraceful flight in person. These are statements against which I feel myself obliged to ask for protection. You know the facts, and you have seen me in that engagement. I would respectfully request you to state what troops threw themselves, flying, upon the rest, and where I was and what I was doing, while you saw me upon the field of battle.

I am, General,

Yours most respectfully,
(Signed) C. SCHURZ, Maj. Gen.

BRANFORD, Conn., May 7.

I am deeply pained to find you subjected to such false and malicious attacks. I saw you just as the action commenced. You hastened to your post. I next saw you rallying troops near the rifle pits, upon the ground occupied by our corps. After this you were with me, forming a new line of battle near Gen. Berry's line. I do not believe you could have done more than you did on that trying occasion. The allegations with reference to your division, is untrue, since your troops did not occupy the front on the point of attack. It is improper for me, at this time, to speak relative to the conduct of different divisions. My official report will soon be made.

It gives me pleasure to subscribe myself, Yours truly,

O. G. HOWARD, Maj. Gen.

REBEL INTELLIGENCE OF THE LATE BATTLE.—The Richmond Examiner says:

"It is impossible to draw any deductions from facts so vaguely stated as the relation of the battle in the dispatch of Lee, further than that Hooker and his army, though defeated, are likely to escape destruction by the retreat they are making across the Rappahannock. But serious as such a disposition will be, it will not occasion so much mortification as what now seems quite probable, the escape of the horses stealing cavalry, which have been poured over the ungarrisoned country around Richmond at the moment of these battles. It is the most audacious enterprise of the war. The time, however, was badly chosen.—Had the movement been executed a few days before the battle, it might have had effect on the force of Gen. Lee. It would have probably rendered necessary a considerable detachment from Lee's army to clear the communication. It was postponed until too late to be anything but an insult and an annoyance. This, however, it has certainly been and still is."

"This battle was, from all we can hear, one of the most hotly contested of the war. The gallant men on our side, who fell, numbered among them some of our ablest heroes, whose virtues on this occasion shone out with tenfold lustre as they dashed amidst the storm of shot and shell and obeyed their orders to victory."

The Petersburg Express says:

"We presume that Gen. Lee was in pursuit, as it was important to cripple the beaten columns of Hooker as much as possible. A large number of prisoners were taken, and the enemy's loss in killed and wounded was heavy. Guns, munitions, &c., no doubt, were also captured in large quantities. We have yet to receive the details of this splendid victory, which will be rounded off, we hope, with a complete demolition of the Yankee army."

We deeply regret the death of General Paxton, who commanded the old Stonewall brigade. It is a singular fact that every commander of this brigade, except Jackson, has been successively killed in battle. First, Winder, at Cedar Run; then Stark, at Antietam; and now Paxton, at Chancellorsville. The wounding of Gen. Jackson is also much to be lamented, inasmuch as the army will be deprived of his services for many weeks or months.

The Examiner, in referring to the cavalry foray, says:

"The nearest approach to this city ever made by hostile Yankees was accomplished on yesterday morning. When McClellan beleaguered the capital of the confederacy, two months ago, and 'On to Richmond' was the watchword of his numerous legions, five miles was the least distance ever between him and the object of his hopes and ambition. But yesterday morning, at nine o'clock, three hundred Yankee cavalry visited the farm of Mr. John B. Young, on the Brook turnpike, two miles from the corporate limits. Their stay it is true was brief, but they enjoyed one of the finest views of the spires and house-tops of the city, and were rewarded by the acquisition of three fine horses, which they stole from Mr. Young."

The Sentinel, referring to this panic in the city, says:

"The clerks in the postoffice department were out yesterday, with muskets and bayonets, ready for any local service the authorities might call upon them to perform. The organization is called the 'Regan Guards.'"

"The citizens, almost without an exception, closed their places of business yesterday, and promptly reported to the authorities for guard duty. Many veterans of sixty years and upwards joined their youthful associates and toiled their muskets uncomplainingly throughout the day."

FORBENTON, ON THE UPPER MISSOURI.—EMIGRATION.—Several steamboats will leave St. Louis during the current week for the different points on the upper Missouri, as far as Fort Benton. Hundreds of emigrants will take passage for Fort Benton, where they will strike the eastern terminus of the wagon road, which was finished last year by Capt. John Mullan, 2d artillery, U. S. A. This road is opened as far as the beautiful valley of Walla Walla, in Washington Territory. Rich and extensive gold mines have been recently developed in various sections on this road, viz: At Bannoch City, Deer Lodge, Bitter Root Valley, Hell Gate, which lie in the new territory of Idaho.

Here these sturdy pioneers will make their homes, "seeking their fortunes," others again will turn their attention to agricultural pursuits. The merchants and business men generally of St. Louis, who are materially interested in the settlement and population of the country bordering the upper Missouri, have cause to thank Capt. Mullan for the successful completion of this great mountain enterprise, for surely he has sacrificed his purse, health and time to the carrying out of this cherished project of his.

Captain Mullen has submitted his reports and maps of the road to the war department, and they will soon be in a shape accessible to the public.

KINGLAKE'S DESCRIPTION OF THE BATTLE OF ALMA.—One of the most important features of Kinglake's book on the Crimean war, is his description of the battle of the Alma. The author had the advantage of being a spectator of the battle, and has had access to the English, French and Russian reports. It appears that the battle of the Alma was, on both sides, a jumble of blunders. Both sides seemed to invite defeat. There has been no battle in the American war, much as we complain of the incapacity of officers, in which all the generals so distinguished themselves by mismanagement.

SPASMODICS.—The copperheads bloomed out wonderfully on Friday last, when the news of Hooker's re-crossing the Rappahannock was first received. The New York World of that day, closes up a long article on "Gen. Hooker's defeat," in the following agonizing, spasmodic style:

"Oh for one hour of McClellan now! Oh for one more hour of that courage indomitable."

One more appeal from that voice which never called in vain. One more that outstretched arm which twice has saved the nation's life."

As if the disaster it was supposed we had sustained were not enough without the addition of "one hour of McClellan."

NO WONDER HE STRUCK HER.—In the Hartford police court, the other day, a witness was called upon to testify relative to a violent assault made upon her by her husband. The case looked so badly that her woman's nature was aroused, and she said she had provoked the assault—that she had called her husband the worst name she could think of. "What did you call him?" demanded the justice. "I called him a mean copperhead," said the wife, feeling she had, by this painful disclosure, triumphantly vindicated her hard-hearted spouse.

"Asa! Asa! Asa!"—such was the cry of Vandalligham from the upper window, when about to be arrested; no doubt the grand hall of distress of the Knights of the Golden Circle. The Cleveland Herald is assured by one familiar with the rituals of secret orders, that when "the grand hall" sign of distress cannot be seen, the word is to be heard."

A WOLF STORY.—The Peoria Mail says that a German farmer, living near Groveland, Illinois, a few days since, found nine young wolves in one den, which he killed. They were of the large grey species, and the hopeful progeny of some older ones who have committed depredations in that part of the country for some time past.

Chevalier Hulseman having broken up his household establishment, his silver tableware was sold on Tuesday at auction. The sale realized several thousand dollars, the silver bringing from \$1.90 to \$2.00 per ounce, according to style of finish.

HEAVY IRON PLATES.—They have rolled armor plates of iron twelve inches thick at one of the great foundries in Sheffield, England. These plates were five feet wide and nineteen feet long.

Thirty-eight New York regiments are to be mustered out of service before the 11th of June.

DIED. At "The Oaks," Jefferson county, May 7th, EMMA, only daughter of Thurlow W. and Helen E. Brown, aged 14 1/2 months.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. Washing Made Easy The Universal Clothes Wringer!

Richardson's Hardware Store. Don't buy any other kind for this to the best, and I will prove it if you will call. my1410m F. B. WARNER, Agent.

TO RENT. A Pleasant Dwelling House, near Dearborn's, on Main street. Is suitable, if desired, for a boarding house. Terms exceedingly reasonable. Enquire of J. M. Kay, or my1410m O. E. HARWOOD.

WISCONSIN VOLUNTEERS. A BRANCH OF The National Claims Agency of Washington, D. C., is now Located at Janesville, Wis.

THE National Claims Agency is the largest and most complete of its kind in the West. All claims for bounty, gratuity or Pension, by discharged volunteers, or by the heirs or widows of those deceased, made through the branch at Janesville, Wisconsin, will be promptly and successfully made in a shorter time than by any other agency, and at a

Loss Expense to the Applicant. Apply to WM. L. MITCHELL, Janesville, Wis. or J. H. REIGANT, Chicago, Ill. Branch Claims Agency. my1410m

RICHARD'S NEW BLACKING! AFTER years of experimenting to attain the end of a shining and polishing leather

WITH ONE COMPOUND. J. H. Richards has at last discovered a compound which is truly unrivaled in this or any other country for its shining quality and its Nutritious elements for leather. Now all who use the Soft Boots and an elegant J. H. Richards Blacking will

Richard's New Compound. Sold in Janesville by the trade generally. my1410m J. H. RICHARDS, 125 South Main St., N. Y.

Tar, Pitch and Rosin. At the Sign of the Golden Mortar, Main street. my1410m O. B. COLWELL.

Large Reinforcements

are now being received at

SUTHERLAND'S

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

BOOKSTORE,

consisting of

Wall and Curtain Papers,

SCHOOL STOCK

and

STATIONERY,

together with many

NEW AND VALUABLE BOOKS,

too numerous to mention. Hereafter, at the solicitation

I shall sell goods at

Wholesale and Retail.

Having purchased a large proportion of my stock at

Twenty-Five Per Cent Cheaper

than any other house in the interior of Wisconsin, I

am able to

Make it An Object

for country Merchants, Peddlars and School Officers to

Purchase of Me

in preference to sending to Chicago or Milwaukee.

Don't Forget to Call

at

SUTHERLAND'S BOOKSTORE,

two doors east from the Rock County Bank.

-07-

SINGER & CO'S

SINGER'S
STANDARD MACHINE
Well known to be the best for
Manufacturing Purposes:
No. 1, Standard Shuttle Machine, form
sold at \$90,
Reduced to \$70.
No. 2, Standard Shuttle Machine, form
sold at \$100,
Reduced to \$70.
Singer's Letter A Machine
[It is the best Machine in the world for Family
and Light Manufacturing purposes; Price,
Common, and be beautifully ornamented,
FIFTY DOLLARS.
The Nos. 1 and 2 machines are of great capac-
application for manufacturing purposes.
Our No. 3 machine are especially adapted
kinds of light and heavy
LEATHER WORK

in Carriage Trimming, Boot and Shoe Making, and in the manufacture of all kinds of leather goods. The use of these articles is so simple and so easy to learn, that a man can learn to use them in a very short time, and then he can go to work and make a good living for himself. There is scarcely any part of the business of the shoe and leather trade that is not done with these articles. They are used by hand, by foot, by the saving of time and by the saving of money. The value of these machines is in the saving of time and the saving of money. The quantity of work done is increased. The large machines work as fast as the small ones.

We would ask for our Letter A Machines, the attention of Vest Makers and Dress Makers, and the attention of the makers of Light Muslin and of the makers of the various kinds of light muslin. These machines, making like those, the interlock stitch is destined to be a great success for the family and for the small business. The machines for light muslin making are the best of our stock. The Chinese are manufacturing products in general.

We have always on hand

Knitting Machines, Milk Twist, and Cotton Thread on Spools, and Machine Oil in Bottles, etc., etc.

We manufacture our own Needles, and would ask everyone using our machines not to buy any. We know that there are needles sold of the most inferior quality, at higher prices than we charge for our own. We are sure that you will not buy any other machines. A bad needle may render the machine almost useless.

We are very glad to hear that all our Offices are doing well. We are sure that all our

GENUINE ARTICLES.

In case of small purchases, the money may be

[illegible]

Local Agents Wanted.

I. M. SINGER & CO.
453 Broadway, New York

Chicago Office, - - 50 Clark
Milwaukee Office, 17 North Wall St.

LOCAL AGENTS IN ROCK COUNTY

Mrs. E. G. ORLEN, - - - - - Beloit
Mr. W. H. ADER, - - - - - Janesville
superintendent

CINCINNATI, OHIO, FIRST STREET.

Specifications for Grading, Laying Gutters and
Sewerage on South First Street, between
Street and Jackson Street in the Third Ward

GRADING --The road bed will be 30 feet in
width, and the gutter will be 8 inches wide at
the line of the road and will be 12 inches wide at
the line of the gutter. The road bed when completed
will be crowned and uniform in surface, rising
from the gutter to the line of the road. The
grading will be estimated by the cubic yard
excavation, nothing being allowed for earth in
mass, surfacing &c.

The material for embankment will be taken
from the sides of the road and in such manner
that the road bed will be 12 inches above
the original ground.

And, secondly, from the excavation to be
the line of the road.

The haul does not exceed 500 feet
from the line of the road to the excavation.
The material for the road bed is to be earth,
and no sand or gravel to be used.

streets are to be six feet in width at the top and at
fitches in depth at the lowest point.

ROADS.—The roads are to be good enough to
eight inches in width and placed upon their bed
upon sand and gravel, and in such manner that
the curves conform to the water. The road
to be made in the manner that the water
of the course of stone will be the admergence
ward may direct. The paving will be estimated
to be four feet wide, with a depth of four
stone, laying stone, hauling and furnishing as
needed.

SIDWALKS.—The bed for the sidewalks, and
of said street, will be 12 feet wide, commencing
at the curb, and the sidewalks will be made
respond, in grade, as near as may be with the
line of said street; the said walks are to be
four feet wide, with a depth of four feet.

CROSSWALKS.—At the southern intersection
Bluff, Division and Wisconsin streets with said
First street, there are to be stone crosswalks to be
made in the manner that the water will be
in thickness and three feet in length, all well
laid.

All said work to be done under the direction of
admiral of said third ward.—Dated April 10
1883.

W. H. COLLINS. Alderman 3d

Above specifications filed April 16th, 1883.

[illegible]

The sale of the above described property in
ed until Friday, the first day of May, 1883,
at noon of said day, at the place above
Dated April 24th, 1883.
ap24ts
J. H. G. JENKINS, R.
Sheriff of Rock County.

CIRQUEUR COURT, ROCK COUNTY.
George M. Murray, against Eugene F. Kendall,
dall, his wife, and Thomas Tuttle.

In pursuance and by virtue of a judgment
of the above court, made on the 12th day of
entitled action, on the 6th day of December,
favor of said plaintiff against said defendant,
and in pursuance of a writ of execution
issued at public auction, on the 12th day of
the front door of the post office, in the city
ville, Rock County, Wisconsin.

THIS 31ST DAY OF MARCH, 1883,
at 10 o'clock A. M. of that day, the following
mortgaged premises, to wit: all those tracts of
land, more particularly described in the
of Rock and state of Wisconsin, and known and
ed as follows to wit—Lot No three (3) and
four (4) of the first section of the town of
city (formerly village) of Beloit, R. according to
survey of the same.—Dated December 27th, 1878.

Oscar G. Williams, Sheriff of Rock County.
Plaintiff's Attorney.

NI 000

The Prices

SINGER & CO.'S
STANDARD MACHINE
Well known to be the best for
Manufacturing Purposes:
No. 1, Standard Shuttle Machine, form
sold at \$90,
Reduced to \$70.

No. 2, Standard Shuttle Machine, formerly sold at \$100,
Reduced to \$70.
Singer's Letter A Machine,
Is the best Machine in the world for Family Sewing and Light Manufacturing purposes; Price, \$100.00. It is a Hammer, and beautifully ornamented.

FIFTY DOLLARS.

The Nos. 1 and 2 machines are of great capacity for application for manufacturing purposes.

Our No. 3 machine are especially adapted to kinds of light and heavy

LEATHER WORK,

in Carriage Trimming, Boot and Shoe Making, new Making, etc., etc. They are of extra size, are large enough to take under it and stitch the so called dashes. There is scarcely any part of a horse's stitching that cannot be better done with them by hand; so, too, the saving of time and

We would ask for our Letter A machines, the attention of Vee-Machines and Dress Makers, and those who want machines for Light Manufacturing purposes. They embody the principle of the standard machines, making like them, the interlock stitch are destined to be as celebrated for Family Sewing and Light manufacturing purposes as our standard machines are for manufacturing purposes in General.

We have always on hand

Hemming Gauges, Silk Twists, Laces, Cotton Thread on Spools, Sewing Machine Oil in Bottles, etc., etc.

We manufacture our own Needles, and would like all persons using our machines not to buy any of the cheap needles sold elsewhere. We know that there are needles sold of the most **poor** or **quality**, at higher prices than we charge for the **best**. The needles sold by us are manufactured especially for our machines. **A bad needle may render the best machine almost useless.**

Our customers may rest assured that all our **Bobbin**s are furnished with the **best** **quality** of steel.

GENUINE ARTICLES.

In case of small purchases, the money may be sent by postpaid stamps or bank notes.

Correspondents will please write their names distinctly. It is all important that we should in case know the post office, county and state.

I. M. RINGER & CO.'S GAZETTE.

The purchaser of machines, whose daily life many concerns, will find that those having the qualities noted, only working at rapid as well as qualified speed, but *lasting* in the finest possible manner.

ing order. Our machines, as made by us, will
save money with less labor than any others,
 in limitation of ours or not. In fact, they are *cheaper*
 than any other machine as a gift.

Local Agents Wanted.

I. M. HINGER & CO.
 459 Broadway, New York

Chicago Office, - 50 Clark St.
Milwaukee Office, 17 Newhall H.

LOCAL AGENTS IN ROCK COUNTY.

Mr. E. G. OLSEN, : : : : : **Beloit**
Mrs. Wm. ADDY, : : : : : **Janesville**
 sep8dawit

SOUTH FIRST STREET.

Specifications for Grading, Paving Gutters and
Siding Crosswalks on South First Street, between
Street and Jackson Street in the Third Ward.

GRADING—The road bed will be 30 feet in
G between the paving of the gutters, and the
line of the road bed will be 15 inches above the
of the gutters. The road bed when completed w
crowning and uniform in surface, rising regu
from the bottom of the gutter to the outer
The grading will be estimated by the cubic
cavation, nothing being allowed for earth in em
ment, surfacing, &c.

The material for embankment will be taken,
from the sides of the road and in such manner
form the gutters and a grade for sidewalks.

And, secondly, from the excavation to be made the line of the road.

When the haul does not exceed 300 feet it will estimate simply as earth in excavation, and must be added for the cubic yard, for every 100 feet 300 feet.

The material for the road bed is to be earth and no sand or gravel to be used.

GUTTERS.—The gutters, on each side of street are to be six feet in width at the top and six inches in depth at the lowest point.

The gutters will be paved with good sound granite blocks in width and placed upon their edges. The gutter will be laid upon such material as to form a curved channel for the water. The way the gutters and the manner of laying the courses of stone, will be such as the riderman of way may direct. The paving will be estimated by

SIDEWALKS.—The bed for the sidewalks, on the south side of said street, will be 12 feet wide, composed of sand or gravel, of good material, and will be laid in place, in grade, and ready to use, with the surface of said street, the said walks are to be smooth and even and ready for planking.

CROSSWALKS.—At the southern intersection of Bluff, Division and Wisconsin streets with said 8th Street, there are to be stone crosswalks three feet wide and composed of stone, not less than one inch in thickness and three feet in length, all well laid.

All said work to be done under the direction of the alderman of said third Ward.—Dated April 10th, 1878.

L. E. FAY, } Aldermen 3d Ward.
H. W. COLLINS, }

Notice is hereby given that on the 30th of April, 1963, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at a meeting thereof, to be held in the main Council room, in said city, on said day, will come to act in relation to the work mentioned in foregoing specifications; and that sealed proposals for the performance of said work will be received by City Clerk up to the time of such meeting—April 10th, 1963.

ap2084

ANDREW BOSS, JR., City Clerk

CIRCUIT COURT, ROCK COUNTY.

Richard H Plummer agst Edward L Dimock et al.

IN pursuance and by virtue of a judgment of closure and sale rendered in the above entitled cause on the 21st day of January, 1893, in favor of plaintiff against the defendants, I shall offer for and sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, the following real estate, to-wit: the Rock County Jail in the city of Janesville, in said county, on

THE 24th DAY OF APRIL, 1893,

At ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the following described real estate, namely: all that tract or parcel of land situated in the city of Janesville in said county, and in the State of Wisconsin, and known as the "Rock County Jail," containing more or less and undivided as the north half of section thirty and seventy-three in Smith, Bailey & Stone's addition to Janesville, according to the recorded plat thereon, so much thereof as may be sufficient to satisfy judgment and the expenses of said sale.—Dated J.

21st, 1863. IRA C. JENKS, Referee.
 SLOAN, PATTEN & BAILEY, Attys. Agents.
 The sale of the above described property is postponed until Friday, the first day of May, 1863, the same place at the hour and place above mentioned.
 Dated April 24th, 1863.
 ap244ts IRA C. JENKS, Referee.

Sheriff's Sale.
CIRCUIT COURT, ROCK COUNTY.
 George M Murray agst Eugene P Kendall, ———, ———, ———
 and his wife, and Thomas Tuttle.
 IN pursuance and by virtue of a judgment of the Circuit Court and sale rendered in a do. court in the above entitled action, on the 6th day of December, 1862, in favor of said plaintiff and against said defendant, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder,

the front door of the post office, in the city of J
ville, Rock county, Wis., on

THE 31st DAY OF MARCH, 1863,

at 10 o'clock A. M. of that day, the following de
mortgaged premises, to wit: all those tracts or par
of land situate and being in the city of J
of Rock and state of Wisconsin, and known and co
and as follows, to wit:—Lot No three (3), and
half of lot No four (4) of block twenty six (26), a
city (formerly village) of Beloit, according to Map
survey of the same.—Dated December 22th, 1862.

E. J. M. PUTNAM,
Sheriff of Rock County.

CHAS. G. WILLIAMS,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

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